



Meeting of States Parties

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Twenty-sixth Meeting
New York, 20-24 June 2016

Decisions on budgetary matters of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea for 2017-2018

1. The Meeting of States Parties, having considered the draft budget proposals of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea for 2017-2018 (SPLOS/2016/WP.1), approved the amount of €21,119,900 as the budget of the Tribunal for 2017-2018, in line with annex I to the above-mentioned document.
2. Pursuant to regulation 5.3 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the Tribunal (SPLOS/120), the contributions of States parties for each of the two years of the biennium 2017-2018 shall be determined on the basis of half of the appropriations adopted by the Meeting of States Parties for that financial period.
3. On the basis of the report on budgetary matters for the financial periods 2013-2014 and 2015-2016 (SPLOS/295), the Meeting noted that the cash surplus for the financial period 2013-2014 amounted to €1,837,669. The Meeting also noted that that amount would be surrendered and deducted from the contributions of States parties for 2017, in accordance with financial regulation 4.
4. The Meeting encouraged the Registrar to continue to manage the funds prudently and efficiently, seeking to achieve optimum utilization of the financial resources of the Tribunal.
5. The Meeting authorized the Registrar to make transfers between appropriation sections pursuant to financial regulation 4.6, to the extent that that was necessary to cover expenses relating to cases submitted to the Tribunal.
6. The Meeting decided that, without prejudice to the application of the provisions of article 19 of annex VI to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in respect of future budgets of the Tribunal regarding the contribution to be made by the International Seabed Authority, the budget of the Tribunal for 2017-2018 would be financed by all States parties to the Convention. The European Union indicated that its agreed contribution to the budget of the Tribunal would be €95,000 for each year.
7. The Meeting also decided that a floor rate of 0.01 per cent and a ceiling rate of 22 per cent were to be used in establishing the rate of assessment of States parties for the budget of the Tribunal for 2017-2018.





The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is a multilateral treaty that provides a framework for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. It was adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

The CBD has three main objectives: to conserve biological diversity, to sustainably use its components, and to share the benefits arising from genetic resources. The Convention is a legally binding instrument that has been ratified by over 110 countries. It provides a framework for national action plans and international cooperation. The Convention also establishes a system of financial mechanisms to assist developing countries in implementing their obligations under the Convention.

The Convention on Biological Diversity is a key international instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. It provides a framework for national action plans and international cooperation. The Convention also establishes a system of financial mechanisms to assist developing countries in implementing their obligations under the Convention.